

RR NO.

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12222
Federal -- state and local
civil preparedness
relationships



COURSE MATERIAL

(RT)

SC- 5600.1

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STAFF COLLEGE Battle Creek, Michigan • Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

*Federal -- State and Local

Civil Preparedness Relationships

I. The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

A. Purpose and Mission

1. General

The purpose of civil defense or civil preparedness is to safeguard people.

The development of local capabilities for effective action in emergencies is essential to civil preparedness, both in peacetime or in event of attack. In recognition of this, there has been a major change in emphasis in the Nation's civil defense program in recent years -- to increase emergency operational readiness at all levels of government.

This program must meet more fully the wide range of dangers -- natural and man-made -- which confront us in an increasingly complex society; it is a form of insurance against such hazards.

Civil defense in action is the coordinated response of Federal, State, or local government -- often working together -- to an extraordinary emergency. The response calls for effective application of all available resources, as needed. The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency functions as a coordinator of support services and disaster relief activities.

*An Instructional Guide portraying the National and Regional roles of DCPA in the development and administration of National non-military defense programs.

Prepared by DCPA Region Four for use in Civil Defense Management Course - DCPA Staff College

2. During Periods of Non-Emergency

Through the application of Federal monies, resources, manpower, knowledge and research DCPA encourages and assists local and State governments to develop a potential to effectively react in event of any emergency in a manner which would reduce to the lowest possible level loss or injury to human life and destruction of property and assure rapid post disaster recovery.

3. During an Actual Emergency

DCPA through its Regions becomes a clearing house for Federal agency coordination, intelligence gathering and dissemination and provides communication between governments at all levels and supports other Federal agencies involved in the in progress emergency or during recovery phases.

B. History of DCPA

Civil defense as we know it today had its beginnings during World War I, when Congress in 1916 established the Council of National Defense "to coordinate industries and resources for the national security and welfare." The following year, subsequent to the United States entry in the war, State defense councils were created with what may be interpreted as a vague civil defense mission. The National and State Councils were short-lived due to the 1918 Armistice. Between 1918 and 1940 civil defense did not exist in the United States, but legislation passed during World War I provided a foundation for the program adopted in later years.

In May 1941, the Office of Civilian Defense was created, with its programs generally oriented to protection of people and industrial plants.

From December 1941 until June of 1945, the agency operated with National, Regional, State and local civilian defense offices. As probabilities of enemy attack on the continental United States diminished, so did OCD activities, and the office was abolished in June, 1945.

From 1946 to 1949, the entire civil defense concept was the study of various Federal offices and boards. General responsibility was assigned to the National Security Resources Board in 1949, and Presidential and Congressional actions led eventually to the development and passage of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), and created the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Civil defense plans and policies were revised successively since 1951 with changes in enemy capabilities for destructive attack, and in our own capabilities for defense. Early FCDA programs were oriented toward making the public aware of the nuclear weapons effects, and as the fallout threat was realized, programs were based on shelter and evacuation concepts.

In 1958 FCDA and the Office of Defense Mobilization were merged in one agency, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, combining the civil defense emergency operational capabilities of one agency with the economic mobilization and stabilization resources of the other. During 1958-61, great emphasis was placed on urging the public to build home fallout shelters.

A major change occurred in 1961, when OCDM was divided, with natural disaster recovery functions and economic stabilization affairs being assigned to the newly created Office of Emergency Planning. Civil defense functions were assigned to the Department of Defense, under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense. Program emphasis was directed to locating, marking and stocking public fallout shelter, a concept which continues today. In 1964, the Office of Civil Defense was transferred to the administrative control of the Department of the Army, where it remained until May 1972.

The establishment of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) was announced May 5, 1972, by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. Simultaneously the Office of Civil Defense within the Department of the Army was disestablished and its functions transferred to the new Defense agency. These changes were in keeping with President Nixon's policy of making the Federal government more responsive to the needs of State and local governments.

John E. Davis, who had been Director of Civil Defense, was named the first Director of DCPA, responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the administration of the National Civil Defense Program and for natural disaster preparedness planning assistance to State and local governments. Natural disaster planning assistance would be consistent with policy guidance from the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness (formerly Office of Emergency Planning).

DCPA will provide preparedness assistance planning in all areas of civil defense and natural disasters. The goals of DCPA are to provide an effective National Civil Defense Program and planning guidance to State and local governments in their achievement of total disaster preparedness.

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C. Personnel Strength: Authorized (as of August 1, 1972)

Pentagon	-	290
Regions	-	395
Staff College	-	36
TOTAL	-	721

D. Budget

1972 FY - 78,000,000

1973 FY - 83,000,000

E. DCPA Echelons

Chart I

F. DCPA Organization

Chart II

G. DCPA Regions

Chart III

H. DCPA Regional Organization and Functions

Chart IV

I. Missions of Regional Offices of DCPA

1. Day to Day

a. Assist State, local and Federal agencies to develop all disaster readiness capabilities.

(1) Financial Assistance

(a) Matching Funds

(b) Contracts

(c) Emergency Operating Centers

- (2) Technical Assistance
 - (a) Advice
 - (b) Guidance
 - (c) Planning Aid
 - (d) On-Site Assistance
- (3) Operational Readiness
 - (a) EOC's
 - (b) Communication
 - (c) Organization
- (4) Resource Procurement
 - (a) Hardware
 - (b) Excess and surplus property
 - (c) Mutual aid pacts
 - (d) Manpower (Military and Federal Agency)
- (5) Training
 - (a) On Site
 - 1 - Professional Development
 - 2 - Specialized
 - 3 - Extension
- (6) Testing
 - (a) Emergency Operation Simulation
 - (b) National Exercises (CDEX)
 - (c) Warning Systems

b. Protection of People and Property

(1) Shelters

- (a) Location
- (b) Licensing
- (c) Marking
- (d) Stocking
- (e) Managing

(2) Warning

- (a) (NAWAS) National Warning System
- (b) Siren Systems
- (c) Decision Information Distribution System (DIDS)

(3) Radiological Defense (RADEF)

- (a) Furnish instruments
- (b) Train monitors
- (c) Maintain instruments

(4) Research

(5) Development of new techniques

(6) Public information

(7) Education

- (a) CDUEP
- (b) CDE

c. Augmentation of OEP

(1) Natural disaster planning

(2) On-Site Assistance

(3) Operational involvement

U.S.
DEFENSE CIVIL
PREPAREDNESS AGENCY
ECHELONS

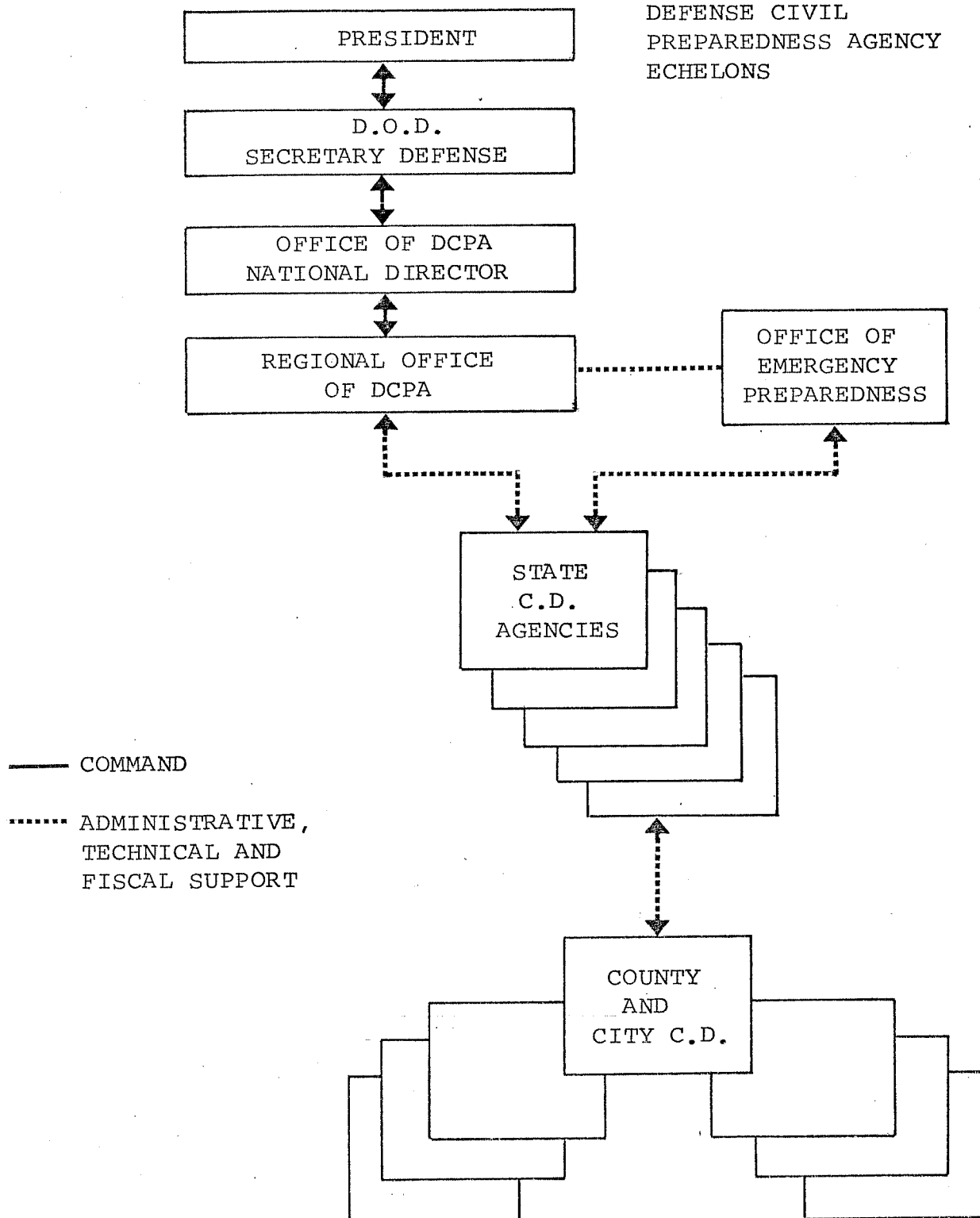


CHART I

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

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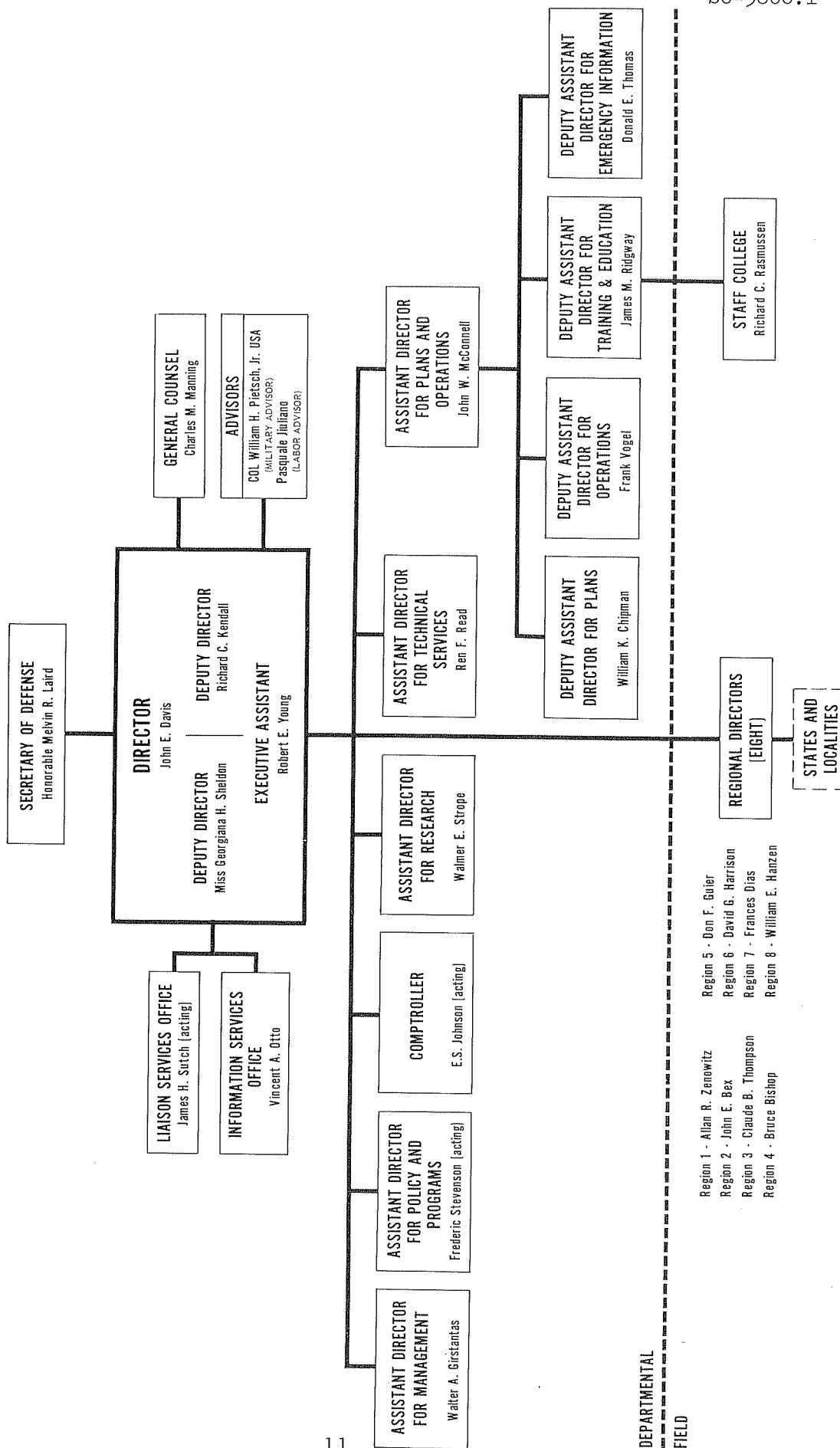
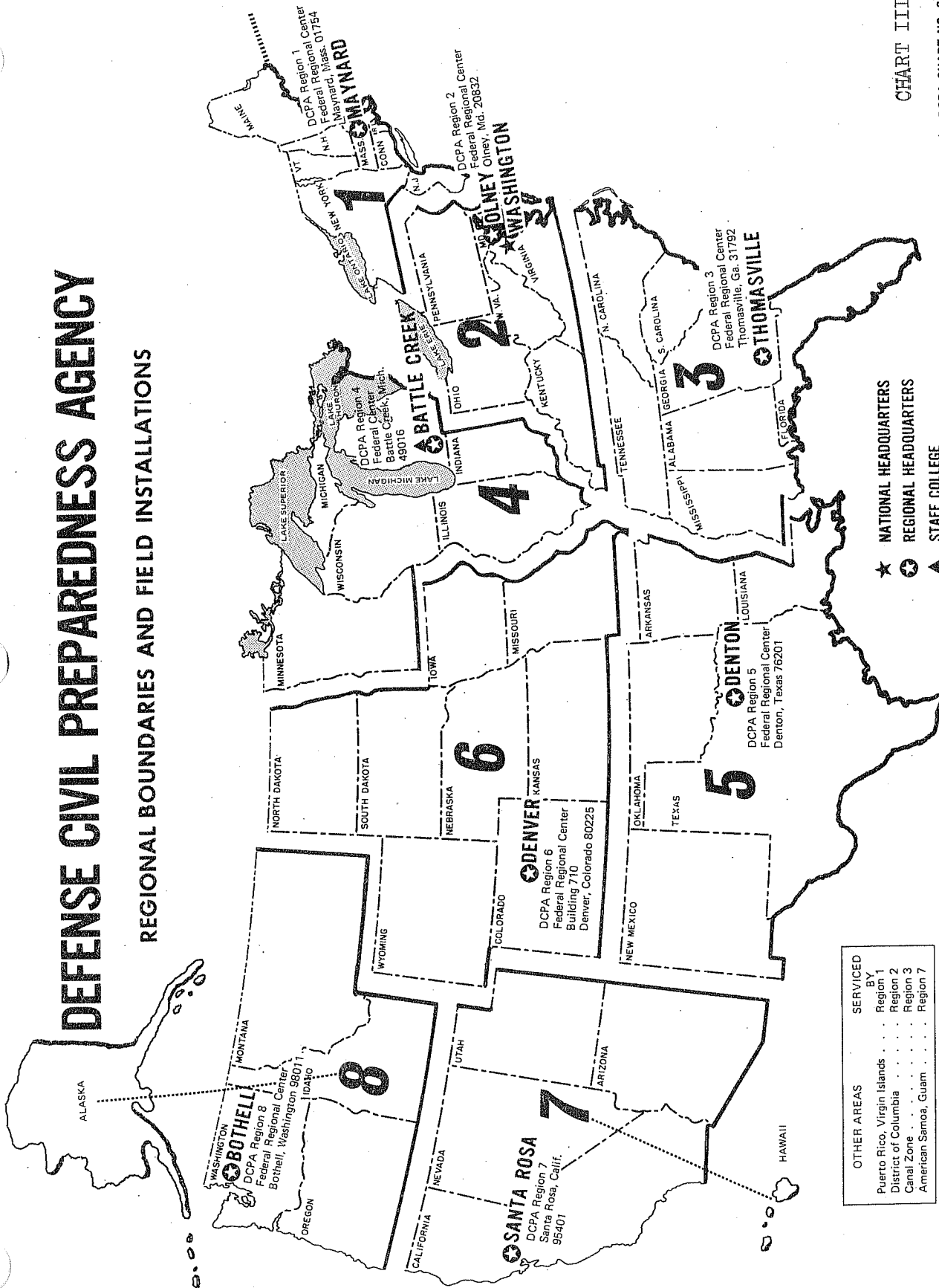
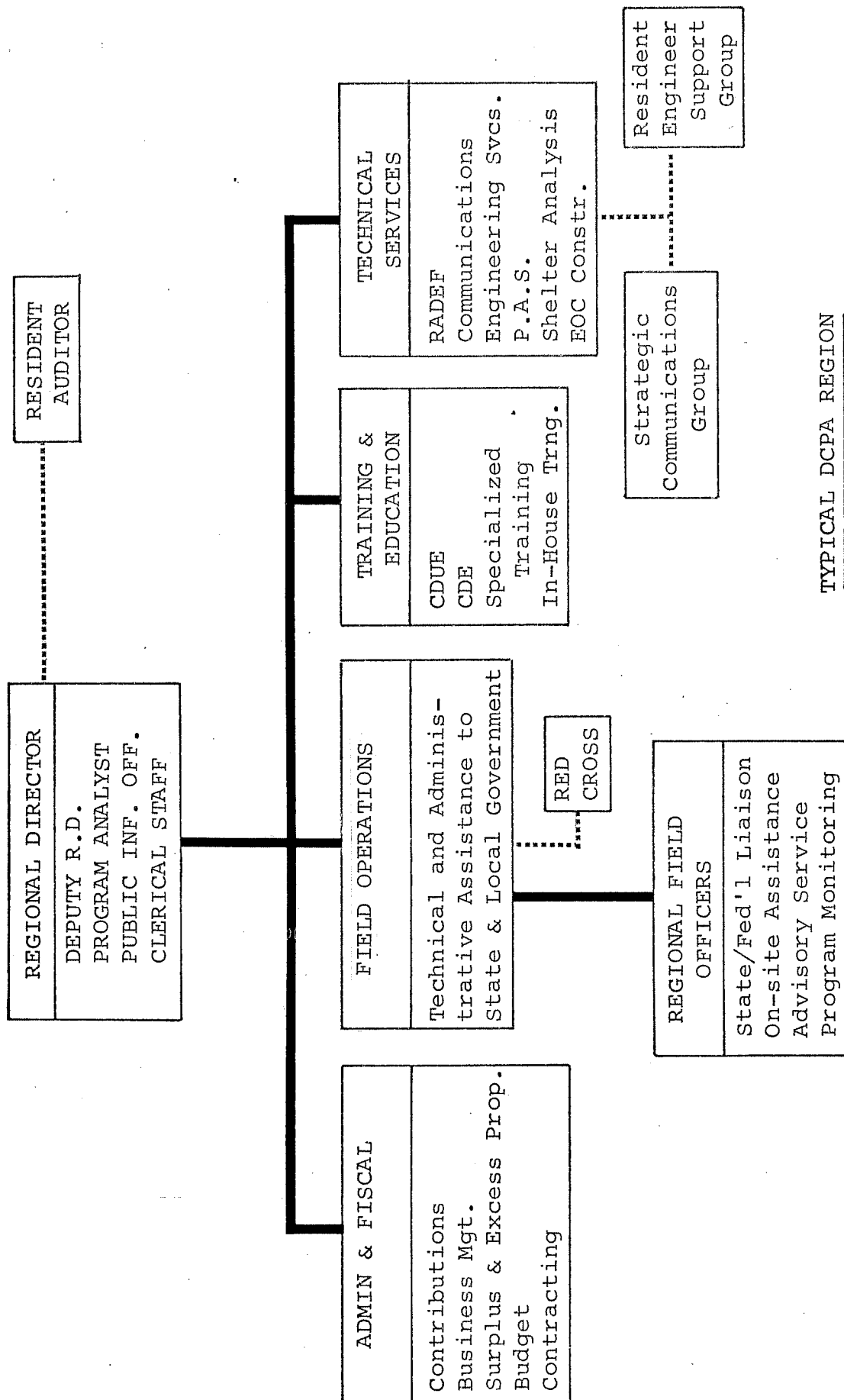


CHART II

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

REGIONAL BOUNDARIES AND FIELD INSTALLATIONS





TYPICAL DCPA REGION

FUNCTIONAL CHART

CHART IV